REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,247.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } *Including Postage.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,337 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. BALLANTINE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

May 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
,, Cochin	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Cannanore	8	,, Galle	14
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Negapatam	17
,, Calicut	9	,, Madras	19
,, Beypore	9	,, Coconada	21
,, Cochin	10	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Alleppy	11	,, Bimlipatam	23
		,, Gopaulpore	23
		,, False Point	24
		Arrive CALCUTTA	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

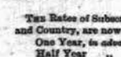
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. O. D. HUTCHINSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th May 1872, at noon.

May 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSSORAH	25
Arrive Kurrachee	13	Arrive Fao	29
,, Guadur	15	,, Bushire	31
,, Muscat	17	,, Muscat	June 3
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	21	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	25	,, Guadur	8
,, Fao	26	Leave Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

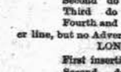
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)



NOTICE.—The s.s. PERSIA will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 2 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th April 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS FARE..... ,, 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,600 Tons, RAIT, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about 1st May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

For Freight and Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,783 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,613 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 10th May).

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer (which passed the Canal inward on 7th inst.) will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 600 Horse Power, 2,240 tons, Captain FOSTOKOFF, has left Odessa for Bombay, and is now 32nd ultimo and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Pass apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and is specially adapted for 30 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

WALAMO .....About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
and	
of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port-Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (on shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st JUNE 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st JULY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons, 3rd 450 H.P.) Captain W. WOOLCOTT, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ISLLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th MAY, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's s.s. NUBIA, (2,695 tons, 3 H. 4 O. H. P.) Captain A. B. FARQUHAR, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, F. & O. Company.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. CORBIN, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	Rs. 500	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,, 350	
To Suez	1st ,,	,, 350	
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,, 225	
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt	1st ,,	,, 505	
Do. do. do.	2nd ,,	,, 395	
To Paris	1st ,,	,, 551	
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,, 360	

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS.....£45
Children under 10—Half Fare
Ditto 3—Free
European Nurses .....£25.
Ayahs .....£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., POWER.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.

STEAM TO KATTYWAR COAST, TOUCHING AT VERAVUL, PORBUNDER, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

THE s.s. PEARL, W. MORRISON, Commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st May, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply to the Manager, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Sunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2	2 4	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 4	0	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

S.S. EUROPEAN.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The DEPARTURE of the s.s. EUROPEA being unavoidably POSTPONED until the 4th May 1872, Passengers are requested to be on Board on that date by 10 A.M.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 2nd May, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

2 Cases rich gilted and painted Bohemian glass-ware.
20 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs.
5 do. do. do. 9 lbs.
5 do. do. T. Cloths
2 Cases Printed Bordered Dhoties.
2 Bales T. Red Yarn.
1 do. Magenta Colour Yarn.

On account and at the risk of Caderbhoy Tyebjee—

5 Cases Colored Beads.
Rich Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a strong built light Dogcart, powerful Grey Horse, Books, Plants, a Jubbulpoor Tent, double and single Bedsteads, Guns, &c., &c., No. 312, Government Gat. Road. Parell, next to the Residence of J. L. Madden, Esq.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, Books, Plants, &c., the property of J. H. Abbott, Esq., C.S., proceeding to Europe, comprising rich star cut glassware, a set of glass dessert service, handsome dinner and breakfast services, be t electro-plated table spoons and forks, side candlesticks, cruet frame, toast rack, hotwater curry dishes, teapot, ice pitcher, saltvers, cocoanuts, knife rests, spittoon, fire stands, set of best plated handle table cutlery, by Henry Greene, and carved blackwood furniture, such as circular, card, sofa, camp, dining, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, dining-room, easy, reclining, arm and without arm chairs, tempoys, clothes presses, wardrobes, screens, whatnots, books, shelf, fourposts iron bedstead, child's iron cradle, sideboard, Jubbulpoor teak, flower vases, table ornaments, cut, two, and three light gas hanging lamps, double and single barrelled guns, carpet, pier rug, China and coir matting, coir rugs, bath and dressing room furniture, cooking utensils, books, garden flower pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A very strong light Dogcart.
A powerful young Horse, Saddles, Harness, &c., &c.
Catalogues have been published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Books, Ammonium, &c., at the Top Floor of No. 7, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, the Household Furniture, of G. R. Henderson, Esq., whose family has gone to Europe, comprising cut glassware, cut glass dessert service, plated spoons and forks, soup and sauce tureens, cruet stands, toast rack, waiters, ice pitchers, table candlesticks, white gold and blue bordered and white gold and flower bordered dinner services, white and gold stone China breakfast service and carved blackwood and French polished furniture consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, circular, sofa, camp, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, rocking, reclining arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, clothes presses, wardrobes, screens, whatnots, bookshelf, four-post bedstead with mattresses and pillows, complete, bath tubs, sideboard, flower vases, Table ornaments, single and double light hanging argand lamps, carpet pictures, China matting, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, books, &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, from Thursday, the 2nd instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK; pure, wholesome, and agreeable, IMPORTED OVERLAND BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEG GUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,

BY BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFERIES,

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARETUSA, 1,320 Tons, about 10TH MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX.

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess of per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 1st May 1872.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ANTIFER, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

ED. BAUDRY & Co., Agents for ship Antifer.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY, JEHANGEER, To be followed by a FARCE.

COTTON GINS.

COMPETITIVE TRIALS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Gentlemen of the Mercantile Community, and the Public generally, that the approaching Broach TRIALS of GINS driven by Steam, &c., WILL COMMENCE on the 10TH PROXIMO.

Tickets of Admission can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, and from Mr. Bowden at Broach.

ARTHUR THOMAS MOORE, Major, Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 30th April 1872.

SIND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS of the KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in liquidation) are hereby REQUESTED to HAND OVER their SHARE CERTIFICATES to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., to be exchanged for new Certificates in this Company, in accordance with the Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Kurrachee Press Co., Limited, held at Kurrachee on 31st August 1 71.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 25th April 1872.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June 1872, at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business:—

1. To receive the Final Statement of Accounts of the Liquidation and the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of Unclaimed Dividends of the Assets and of a small Cash Balance in the hands of the Liquidators.
3. To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Company are fairly and fully wound up.
4. To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers, and Papers of this Company should be deposited, and on what conditions if any.
5. To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

SORABJEE FROMMURZE, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th April 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish for with the Security required by the Contract.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 63 OF 1872.

HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing within the Fort of Bombay, surviving Partner of EDWARD TOUCHE, deceased, carrying on business as a Merchant in Alphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, under the name, style, and firm of H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & COMPANY.....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAIK HASSOOMOODIN JAMALDIN, of Bombay, Muhomedan Inhabitant, residing in Caree Mollu, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading under the name and style of SHAIK JAMALDIN HASSOOMOODIN .....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 26th day of April, instant, in the above suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant.

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with appurtenances thereto, situate in New Kajee Molla, out side the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, assessed under No. 49 and Collector of Land Revenue under No. 929, bounded as follows:—On the east by the New Kajee street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the public passage adjoining to the house now or late of Molla Mahomed bin Mahomed Sailey Nasrumjay, and on the south by the house of Sheik Ibrahim Bebee, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 10,585-3-2 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 300 for cost, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 11,183-3-2, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum up on the said sum of Rs. 11,183-3-2 from the date of said decree until payment. The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above-specified property, subject to the mortgage claim of Ramchunder Baicrishna thereon for Rs. 6,000.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 30th April 1872.

MESSRS. MANISTY & FLETCHER, Plaintiff's Attornies.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umballa.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Raphaelites and Tigris Steam Navigation Company,
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypoore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Cheeson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Cheeson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....W. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. ESSAW & SONS, Bonded Storekeepers in the Market, near the New Cloth Bazaar, of this City, have for some time been manufacturing and selling a spurious article called Vegetable Painkiller, being a colourable imitation in bottles, colour, and appearance of the celebrated Vegetable Painkiller widely known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Painkiller, and as such calculated to mislead the unwary. The Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing this spurious article. The only original and genuine Painkiller is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists in Bombay and other Indian Cities, and Wholesale from us the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons, and each bottle impressed with the word "Davis."

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents for Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons, Providence, R. I., U. S. America.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

	Cash. Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Single Bottles (2s. 6d.), each	1	0 1 2
Case of 6 do.	5	8 6 0
Wickered Half Pint Bottles (4s 6d.), each	1	12 2 0
Wickered Flats (7s. 6d.), each	3	4 3 12
Wickered Quarts (15s.), each	6	8 7 0

This manufacture of J. M. FARINA, "Gegenuber dem Julichs Platz," is not only unquestionably

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE, but superior to all imitations in purity, delicacy, and fragrance.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, FINEST QUALITY.

Sizes 22 by 30; 22 by 32; 22 by 28; 19 by 25; 18 by 24; 16 by 24; 16 by 22; 15 by 21 inches.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES, OF VARIOUS SIZES.

LITHOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

ALBION PRINTING PRESSES, ROYAL SIZE; DOUBLE CROWN SIZE; DEMY SIZE; POST FOLIO; AND OTHERS.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH, IN JARS OF 56 lbs. EACH.

BINDING CLOTH, OF VARIOUS COLOURS.

CARD BOARDS, OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND THICKNESSES, FOR PRINTING AND FOR MOUNTING PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS, 18¼ by 25¼.

SAMPLES & PRICE LIST FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

CARTE DE VISITE MOUNTS.

2½ by 4¼, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—WANTED, PROBATIONERS for the BOMBAY PILOTAGE SERVICE. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of First Mate.

By Order,

HENRY MORLAND, Lieut. late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 25th April 1872.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per SHARE, or at the rate of 10 per cent. on Paid-up Capital, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS on and after the 6th proximo. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 29th instant, to WEDNESDAY the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1872.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

HAVE just received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GOODS for the PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

A small parcel of Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, just to hand.

		Rs a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60 0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk, each	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Sucz, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Sc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm and Government Paper in much demand at quoted rates in favour of sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	753
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Reg. Issue	230
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	100
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 72	Colaba Land Co.	1,550
8,000	150	all		Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld.	123
750	2,000	2,000	21p.a.	Mazagon Land	3804d.
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾ 20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	10¾ 11	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43 10 2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19¾ 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 1s. 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 ¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	199 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	199
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	227

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-10-0
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13 6
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-0
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent of 1872	105
Four per cent	102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1836-37	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Log. 4h. 51m. 25s. R. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

April.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected for 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky doubled = 8	Wind. Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ h.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ h.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O						
22	29·731	83·9	77	75·6	·767	1·0	88·5	79·1	NNW., N., NW., NNW.	392
23	·714	85·5	76·9	73·6	·685	1·7	90·6	80·0	NNW., N., NW., NW, NNW.	435
24	·730	85·0	74·6	70·2	·619	0·2	90·3	81·2	N., NNW., NW.	383
25	·736	83·2	75·7	72·6	·716	1·3	88·9	79·6	NNW., N., NNW.	523
26	·722	81·8	75·6	73·2	·754	2·1	86·2	78·9	NNW., N., NNW., NW.	325
27	·768	81·8	76·0	73·8	·773	3·5	88·0	77·2	NW., NNW., S., WSW., WNW., NW.	SE., W., 236

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamer Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	RS. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Leith (s)	Barnetson	Liverpool, March 24.
	Regina	Brady	Calcutta, March 17.
	Antifer	Bahier	Mauritius, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Arcot (s)	Day	Masulipatam, &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Brig Keerata Boodrin, Nacoda, Cochin.
Ship Sarah Newmann, Congdon, Akyab.
Steamer Pearl, Morrison, Cutch Coast.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Ellora, to Hongkong.
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS—30TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona (s), 1,151 bundles iron hoops, and 43 bundles iron bars, Pursotum Khetsee; 742 bundles iron hoops, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 4 bales paper, Allibhoy Abdool Carim.
Andromeda, 27 crates earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaj; 17 cases portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhai; 10 packages earthenware, Nanseekhan Mahomed & Co.; 40 crates earthenware, and 4 casks glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 209 boxes sarsaparilla, R. Scowell & Co.; 25 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima; 67 cases porter, T. Hammond & Co.
Darby (s), 1,873 bundles iron hoops, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Doxford (s), 2 cases silvered glass plates, Nowrojee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Pete sburg (s), 44 cases Geneva spirits, C. N. Gomes & Co.
Doxford (s), 39 casks empty glass bottles, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons.
Kingdom of Fife, 18 cases oilmanstones, Khan Mahomed Peerbhoy.
Andromeda, 150 cases stout, Hormasjee Pestonjee and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—30TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 31 bales cotton, Ambaram Bhowandass; 500 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
European (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bonnajee, Touche, & Co.; 65 bales wool, Goolamhuseon Fazul & Co.; 21 bales cotton, Jaitha Jeeom; 27 cases gum, Poonja Jewraj; 50 bales cotton, Goolamhuseon, Fazul & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Jumnadass Mathooradass; 60 bales wool, & 12 bales cotton, Pursotum Megjee; 183 bales cotton, Vilubdass Bhanjee; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Chuteorbhoy Premjee; 50 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 48 bales cotton, Poonja Valljee; 47 bales wool, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Elgin (s), 400 bundles linseed, V. Ebram & Co.; 3,100 bundles coir yarn, Soondercass Mooljee; 21 bales cotton, Cassum Meethu; 50 bales wool, Goolamhuseon Fazul & Co.; 100 bales cotton, John Compbell & Co.
Petersburg (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales goat hair, G. Shamjee.
Sydney Dacres, 300 cwts bones, Edward Bates & Co.
Persia (s), 4 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Pekin (s), 103 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.
Whitburn (s), 37 bales cotton, Manneklall Gopaldass; 60 bales wool, Canjee Megjee; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 50 bales wool, Goolamhuseon Fazul & Co.; 145 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee.
Bellona (s), 100 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 26 bales cotton, Munoee Hurruckchund; 315 packages saltpeter Canjee Jaita; 110 bales hemp, Soondercass Mooljee.
Lord Clyde (s), 350 bags linseed, Soondercass Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Timavo (s), 17 packages coffee, Roopchund Kessowjee; 91 pieces E. teeth, Shurrif Durvesh; 38 bundles ganjah, Khak ebhoy Mooljee; 32 bundles ganjah, S. Mahomed Moonsee, 39 pieces E. teeth, Shurrif Durvesh.

FOR PORT SAID.

Marmion (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Macedon 150 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers; 160 cwts. horns, Comerbhoy Chandabhoy.
San Iringham, 125 cwts. horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 4 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 9 cases gum, and 11 cases olibanum, Munoo, Newsom & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s) 185 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.
Arethusa (s), 37 bags gallnuts, 9 chests indigo, 1 case coffee, and 2 bales skins, B. I. S. N. Co.; 5 0 bales cotton Knoop & Co. 100 b les cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arethusa (s), 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 7 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Persia (s), 2 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Persia (s), 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Arethusa (s), 700 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 14 cases wine, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European houses yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	30 yds. 7 lbs.	4 13 0
750	,, ,, ,, (inferior)	40 ,,	30 ,, 7 lbs.	4 10 6
1,500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	32 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	32 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	32 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	30 ,, 7 lbs.	5 2 6
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	30 ,, 8 lbs.	5 11 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	30 ,, 9 lbs.	6 9 0
250	,, ,, ,,	50 ,,	30 ,, 10 lbs.	7 4 6
450	,, White Lappets	40 ,,	10	2 3 0
450	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	10	2 6 0
500	,, Orange Jacconets	43 ,,	20	2 11 0
500	,, Turkey Red Mulls	40 ,,	20	3 6 6
300	,, White Mulls	40 ,,	20	2 9 6
1,500	,, ,, ,,No.1,900-2,200	43 ,,	20	Rs. 3-8 to 4 4 0
500	,, ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	20	,, 3-7 to 4 3 0
1,400	dozens Handkerchiefs			1 7 0

COTTON.

80	candies New M. G. Broach, without selection.			Rs. 255
250	,, ,, Do.	,,	,,	,, 260-68
250	,, ,, Dholleras, 15 days		,,	,, 267
100	,, ,, Do. Ready		,,	,, 266-67
350	,, ,, Do. 15 days		,,	,, 266-67
150	,, ,, Do. ready		,,	,, 267
100	,, ,, Do. ,,		,,	,, 267½
25	,, ,, Hinguncham, ready		,,	,, 299
35	,, ,, Do. full-pressed		,,	,, 310-11
100	,, ,, Akote, ready		,,	,, 279
100	,, ,, Comptu, ,,		,,	,, 248
150	,, ,, Sawginned Dharwar, ready		,,	,, 292-92

YARNS.

12	bales T. Red Twist, No. 40	...	As. 2 ½	per lb.
5	,, ,, ,, No. 40	...	,, 21	,,
30	,, ,, ,, No. 40	...	,, 23½	,,
10	,, Water ,, No. 30	...	,, 12 7/15	,,
30	,, Colored ,, No. 30-60	...	,, 15	,,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—30TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, one received without date.
Via Red Sea, 30th April, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Turkey, 28th April, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 hours 45 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 30th April, 8-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 56 minutes.
Latest dates from America.
Via Red Sea, 30th April 9-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 29th to 9 P.M. of the 30th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	13 18	3 14
,, Kurrachee	0 35	0 5
,, Madras	2 18	0 4

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Robertson, Captain, Bengal Army, to appear before a medical board, from Umballa.
Byng, Captain, 6th Madras N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Nagode.
Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Army, on duty, from Mhar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 30.

Carter, Captain, 4th Rifles, on furlough, to England.
Wahab, Major, 5th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
McDonald, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Department, on medical certificate, to England.
Stock, Brigader General, Bombay Staff, on leave, to England.
Heath, Lieutenant 2nd N. I., on leave, to Surat.
Luckhardt, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Madras, 22nd April 1872.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence in extension to Lt. C. Russell, 20th Brig. R. A. from 18th Feb. to 17th Aug. 1872, on the recommendation of a medical board.
Maj. R. S. Gray, from general duty, Bellary, to general duty, Bangalore.

The following orders are confirmed:—
By the Officer Comdg. Tonghoo, appointing Capt. J. B. Leggett, 10th N. I., to act as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. E. A. Bruce, relieved.
By the Officer Comdg. 9th N. I., appointing Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) E. A. B. Travers to officiate as Comdt., Lt.-Col. A. F. Williams to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, and Capt. J. W. Cheke to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as Int. Wing Subn., vice Col. C. M. Shakespear on leave to Madras on private affairs.
By the Officer Comdg. Troops on board the s. s. Arcot appointing Asst. Surg. F. E. Martin, M.D., 27th Regt. N. I., to assume medical charge of the 3-2 Companies 37th Grenadiers on board the s.s. Arcot, from the 27th Feb. to date of arrival at Moulmein, without prejudice to his own permanent appointment.
By the Officer Comdg. Moulmein, appointing Asst. Surg. P. R. Martin, M. D., 27th Regt. N. I., to assume medical charge of the Left Wing 37th Regt. Grenadiers, without prejudice to his other duties from the 9th March 1872, consequent on the departure of Surg. T. G. Howell, 37th Grenadiers with the Head Qrs. of his Regt.
By the Officer Comdg. Malabar and Canara, appointing Asst. Surg. Richard, 25 h Regt. N. I., to act as Garrison Surg. during the absence of Surg. Major Fletcher.
By the Officer Comdg. R. A., Centre Dist., directing Staff Asst. Surg. F. T. McCarthy, to assume medical charge of the Head Qrs. 5th Brig. R. A., Centre Dist. and Detachment 2-2nd Fusiliers, from the 1st March 1872.
By the Officer Comdg. R. A., Centre Dist., directing Asst. Surg. E. A. Gibbon, R. A., to assume medical charge of the R. A. Hospl. from 10th March 1872.
By the Officer Comdg. Nagpore Force, directing Staff Asst. Surg. Craig, doing duty 4th Foot to do duty with the D-20th Brig. R. A., during the indisposition of Asst. Surg. D. J. Canny, R. A., or until further orders.

Leave of absence:—
R. A.—Capt. (Major) J. B. Swete, 6th Brig., to England by the overland route, per P. and O. steamer, to appear before a medical board.—Fit to do duty with troops.
R. A.—Lt. G. S. Maingay, 23rd Brig., for four months, from date of departure, Nellgherries, sick certificate.
Brigade Staff.—Brigr-Genl G. B. Shakespear, Comdg. Centre Dist., privilege leave from 13th May 1872, or date of departure, for six days.
10th Foot.—Capt. H. M. Sproule, (2nd Batn.,) from 15th April to 14th Oct. 1872, Nellgherries, private affairs.
Staff Corps.—Col. J. Wilson, Comdt 10th N. I., from 3rd May to 10th June 1872, Bangalore and the Nellgherries, private affairs.
Staff Corps.—Col. S. Mainwaring, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 10th N. I., and Offg. Comdt. 22nd N. I., from the 24th April 1872 or date of departure for 30 days, Bombay, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. G. 26th March 1872.
Staff Corps.—Capt. A. T. Cox, 1st Wing Subn., 28th N. I., from the 26th April 1872, or date of departure, for 30 days, preparatory to embarking on the furlough granted in G. O. G. 26th March 1872.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, April 27.)

Dr. G. Grant, Supt. Central Prison, Futtehgurh, has been granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the date when he may avail himself of the same.
Major P. C. Dalmahoy, Asst. Inspr. Genl. Govt. Ry. Police, has been granted the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.
Capt. H. M. S. Clarke, Personal Asst. to Inspr.-Genl of Police, N. W. Provinces, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 8th May 1872.
Mr. William Henry Smith, Settlement Officer of Allygurh, has been granted special leave of absence for six months, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 15th April 1872, together with the usual subsidiary leave.
Dr. Alexander Garden, Civil Surg., Saharunpore, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May next.
Mr. George Edward Knox, Asst. Mag. and Collr. of Allahabad, has been granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May 1872
Surg. William Moir, M.B., Civil Surg., Meerut, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 2nd May next.
Mr. James Maunice Fears, Asst. Mag. and Collr., Cawnpore, has been granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 8th April.
In consequence of the departure on furlough of Major P. C. Dalmahoy, Asst Inspr.-Genl. Govt. Ry. Police, N. W. Provinces—
Capt. H. C. Fagan, Dist. Supt of Police, Mirzapore, to officiate as Asst. Inspr.-Genl. Govt. Ry. Police.
Mr. Sydney Smith, Dist. Supt. of Police, Dehra, to be Supt. of Police, Mirzapore.
Capt. J. W. O'Dowda, Dist. Supt. of Police, Ghazeepore, to be Dist. Supt. of Police, Dehra.
Mr. N. L. F. McMullin, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supt., to officiate as Dist. Supt. of Police, 5th grade, Ghazeepore.
Mr. G. H. C. Noad, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, Cawnpore, to officiate as Personal Asst. to Inspr.-Genl. of Police, N. W. Provinces, during the absence of Capt. Clarke, or until further orders.
Mr. George Butt, Asst. Settlement Officer, 1st grade, Shahjehanpore, to officiate as Settlement Officer of Shahjehanpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Robert George Currie, or until further orders.
Surg. William Rowe Hooper, Supt. of the Central Prison, Benares, to officiate as Civil Surg. of the station, during the absence on furlough of Surg.-Major Robert Cockburn, M.D., or until further orders.
Capt. Fredrick Wheeler to officiate as Supt. of the Central Prison at Benares, during the absence on deputation of Surg. William Rowe Hooper, or until further orders.
Surg. James Henry Loch, M.D., Offg. Civil Surg. of Pareily, to be Civil Surg. of Nynee Tal, in supersession of Govt. Notification No. 1065A., dated 28th March last.
Surg. Henry Seymour Smith, M.B., Civil Surg of Nynee Tal, to be Civil Surg. of Bijnour, but to officiate as Civil Surg. of Bareilly during the absence on leave of Dr. Corbyn.
Surg. James Hunt Condon, Offg. Civil Surg. of Cawnpore, to be confirmed in that appointment.
Capt. Francis David Millett Brown, V.C., Asst. Secy. to Govt. N. W. Provinces, P. W. D., officiated as Private Secy. to His Honor the Lt.-Govr. from the 5th to the 9th April, both days inclusive.
The Notification from this Dept., No 617 A., dated the 6th inst., appointing Capt. Frank William Chatterton to continue to officiate as Junior Asst. Commr., Kumaon, vice Capt. George Edward Reade, is hereby cancelled.
Surg. T. F. Wright, then attached to H. M.'s 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, with the consent of the Officer Comdg., held charge of the duties of Civil Surg. of Jhansie from 16th Nov. 1868, to 12th March 1869.
Mr. J. Vaughan, Dy. Collr., 4th grade, to be Dy. Collr., 3rd grade, vice Baboo Kumoo Lall Keokur, retired.
With effect from the date of Mr. William Jennings Bramly's retirement—
Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.B., to be a Dist. and Sessions Judge.
Mr. James Colquhoun Colvin to be a Mag. and Collr.
The services of Mr. Spencer Faithorn Smith, Asst. Mag. and Collr., Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.
The services of Mr. William Sterling Halsey, Mag. and Collr., Cawnpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 25.)

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 12th April 1872, appointing Surg. J. R. Johnson, 5th Goorkha Regt., to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from 20th March 187-, the date of arrival of Brigade Head Qrs. at Abbottabad.
Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 1st April 1872, making the following temporary arrangements in the Medl. Dept.:—
Surg. G. Farrell, F.R.C.S., to assume medical charge of No 3 Light Field Bat., and Surg. A. P. Hoss, M.D., of the 1st Punjab Infy., in addition to their other duties.
Kohat Station Order, dated 17th January 1871, granting 1st class Hospl. Asst. Mir Taj Ali, 4th Punjab Cav., leave of absence on medical certificate for 10 months, to proceed to his home.
Dated 11th March 1872, placing Asst. Surg. G. Thomson, 1st Punjab Cav., in temporary medical charge of the 4th Sikh Infy., in addition to his other duties, vice Surg. J. A. P. Colles, transferred to another appointment.
Directing Asst. Surg. E. Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infy., to assume temporary medical charge of the 4th Sikh Infy., in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Asst. surg. Thomson, on recreation leave.
Mr. J. H. Lyons, Ex. Engr., from Delhi Div., to Delhi and Umballah Road Division.
Mr. G. E. Dupuis, Ex. Eng., from Delhi and Umballah Road Div., to 1st Div., Umballah and Lahore Road.
Mr. T. W. Knowles, Ex. Engr., from Derajat Div. to 2nd Div. Umballah and Lahore Road.
Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Ex. Engr., from Upper Sirhind Div. to Kangra Roads Division.
Capt. E. T. Wynne, R. E., Ex. Engr., from Meean Meer Div. to 2nd Div., Lahore and Peshawur Road.
Mr. J. G. Clarkson, Ex. Engr., from Peshawur Div. to Derajat Division.
Mr. J. Tresham, Asst. Engr., from Upper Sirhind Div. to Delhi and Umballah Road Division.
Ishan Chander Sarkar, Asst. Engr., from Lower Sirhind Div. to 1st Div., Umballah and Lahore Road.
Mr. F. E. Rose, Asst. Engr., from Umballah and Lahore Road Div. to 2nd Div., Umballah and Lahore Road.
Mr. S. F. Cox, Asst. Engr., from Office of Supg. Engr., 3rd Circle, to 2nd Div., Umballah and Lahore Road.
Hony. Ens. P. Grice, Asst. Engr., from Jullundhur Div. to 2nd Div., Umballah and Lahore Road.
Mr. E. James, Asst. Engr., from Rawulpindee Div. to Kangra Roads Division.
Mohendro Nath Bose, Asst. Engr., from Ferozepore Div. to Lahore Division.
Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Asst. Engr., from Derajat Div. to 3rd Div., Lahore and Peshawur Road.
Mr. G. B. Wallis, Asst. Engr., from Peshawur Div. to Kohat Division.
Hony. Ens. A. S. Griffiths, Asst. Engr., from Mooltan Div. to Derajat Division.

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BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to erect a local memorial in this presidency to the late Earl of Mayo, to which all classes of the community are invited to subscribe.

It is needless for the committee to make any statement of the services of the late Viceroy, as his energy and untiring efforts to promote the welfare of the people of this country are known to all.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, who have kindly consented to act as treasurers to the fund, and by the following gentlemen, members of the committee:—

The Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. Justice Gibbs; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft; the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, C.S.I.; the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Appasahib Koorundwarkar; the Hon. Sir A. D. Sassoon, K.C.S.I.; C. Gonne, Esq., C.S.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Captain Robinson; D. Graham, Esq.; Dr. Bhau Daji; Kessowji Naik, Esq.; Narrayen Vassudewjee, Esq.; M. Balfour, Esq.; His Highness Ali Shah; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; J. Moir, Esq.; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.; Vinayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; R. Campbell, Esq.; Vinayek Wassudew, Esq.; Nacoda Mahomed Alli Rogay, Esq.; Hajee Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.; Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.; Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esq.; Luckmidass Khimjee, Esq.; Vundravundas Purshotumdass, Esq.; Varjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.; Haji Zainal Abadeen Shirazie, Esq.; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.; Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.; Nana Morojee, Esq.; Moorarjee Goculdas, Esq.

GERALD SEYMOUR FITZGERALD,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MACLEAN—April 18th, at Waterkey, Simla, the wife of Captain C. S. Maclean, Officiating Military Secretary, Punjab Government, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WETHERALL—April 22nd, at Shahjehanpore, N.W.P., Captain Frederick Young Wetherall, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, aged 28 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

THE Non-Agricultural Cess has been retained. That is, when the finances of the State are in such good order that the Minister in charge of them can show a surplus of £2,700,000 in the past year, and his budget for the next a surplus of £250,000, when he can afford to exempt from the Imperial Income-tax incomes below Rs. 1,000 per annum at the cost of £60,000, a local Government is permitted, for the sake of about the same amount of revenue which the Finance Minister has voluntarily given up, to continue its Income-tax on all incomes which are sufficient to keep life throughout the year in one ordinary able-bodied man. So much for the Financial Decentralization Scheme which so many of our contemporaries cannot praise too highly. The Government of India decide not to tax incomes under Rs. 1,000 a year; the Government of Bombay, however, may tax incomes of Rs. 50; the former has an overflowing treasury, a large surplus past and prospective, and, in deference to public opinion, can exempt from the pressure of the Income-tax all incomes except those of the moderately rich, yet no helping hand can be given to the minor Government which, being pledged to an extravagant Public Works policy, bound, as it thinks, to make Bombay rival the City of Palaces, is obliged, apparently in order to make both ends meet, to pass a measure of real oppression, a measure which must and will spread discontent from one end of the Presidency to the other for the sake of a paltry £60,000. The Finance Minister is obliged, for the satisfaction of the public, to state the arguments which induce him to keep the Income-tax at all. Members of Council all consider it necessary to have their say on the subject, and many of them think its abolition necessary, while we are furnished with the brief statement that the Government of Bombay levy about £60,000 by a tax on the non-agricultural classes from the Finance Minister, and a written notice is issued in the local Gazette showing the heads of receipt and expenditure in which this tax, which affects a far larger number of Her Majesty's subjects than the income tax, is entered under the former without comment of any kind. The present writer has no statistics available, and cannot therefore give any comparative table of the numbers affected by the Income-tax and the Bombay Non-Agricultural Cess respectively, but he is sure that it is no exaggeration to say that they are about as one to thirty. We hope that Mr. Chapman will be examined by the Finance Committee in London, for we are convinced that he will speak out boldly on the subject of local and municipal taxation, and perhaps the Home Government will pay attention to that which Sir Richard Temple so steadfastly refuses to enquire into. It has come to this. The Imperial Government throws the odium of fresh taxation on the local Governments, and the latter, whose field for taxation is but scanty, have recourse to such abominations as a direct tax on all families, and to, in their turn, thrusting the responsibilities of finding fresh sources of revenue on the Municipalities. The focal—(it is a misuse of the word to describe taxes thus which affect persons throughout a whole Presidency)—the local taxes are not now permitted to be explained or discussed, the sources of the Municipal revenues (except in the Presidency towns) are never enquired into, and the Finance Minister at Calcutta is, by this thoroughly dishonest system, at liberty to make rosy-coloured statements of decreased expenditure and to claim merit for reduced taxation, while the whole country is groaning under vexatious petty imposts whose only limit is the ingenuity of the local Administrations and officers to whom the Government of India gives the old advice—"Get money—honestly, if you can, but——get money." We do not suppose any one defends the Non-Agricultural Cess on any grounds except that the Bombay Government wants money, and has no other way of obtaining it, and we think then it is obvious that the duty of the Government of India was either to point out to the local Government that its expenditure was excessive, or, if the expenditure is inevitably necessary, an increased allotment should have been given. The local Governments have, as we have said before, a right to share in the general prosperity of the country. Much of the expenditure in Bombay is on works which, when well finished, will require no further outlay, and it would only have been considered justice for Sir Richard to have given us a sufficiently large slice of his opium wind-fall to enable it to do away with an impost which, if speech means anything, would nowhere find a readier condemnation than in the Calcutta Council Hall.

We have before pointed out—needless as we felt any such demonstration to be—our objections to the Non-Agricultural Cess. We have nothing to add. We are informed by one who has watched the collection in one large town, that "the working of the tax more than justifies the most conformable anticipations. The assessors have gone on the logical deduction that, as to keep life in one human body costs at least two and a half rupees a month, a family consisting of

THE FUTURE BLACK COUNTRY OF INDIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A few notes made by your contributor, regarding the future black country of India, may, he trusts, be acceptable.

In the first place, the railway must be dealt with *en passant*, for without its aid, nothing could be done. Travelling by the G. I. P. is no doubt a great improvement over the old bullock conch method of progress:—but even the railway is capable of further improvement. The carriages, during this very severe weather, are far from comfortable, and after all the tall talk, to see that nothing has been done in the way of cooling them, is really disheartening. At least, some arrangements might be made to place screens of canvas, or kus-kus mats in front of the windows, and it is a matter for surprise, that under the present circumstances, many are not struck with heat apoplexy, during the transit over the burning plains of Khandeish and Berar. Again, to see the miserable wretches crammed in fourth class carriages, is to suggest philanthropic disquisitions on the close package in slave traders, and perhaps, were the unfortunate passengers only allowed a little more space to bask in the glare of the railway carriage, they might possibly offer a grateful orison to the gods, for all the good the G. I. P. gave them. The iron water tanks furnished by the Company, at the suggestion of the late Agent, Captain Sherard Osborne, of man-of-war experience, are infamous contrivances, and some other enterprising individual should undertake to suggest some way to supply passengers with that real luxury—a cup of clean cold filtered water.

Yet one word more, and I have said my say about the railway:—Might anything be done to prevent the usual day-before-yesterday's taste in the food supplied at the Refreshment Rooms? No,—one must not expect such luxuries of life in a railway station, especially in India.

After 24 hours of torture and jolting, smothered with heat and dust, I reached Wurdah, the capital of the Wurdah district. This is a rising town, and when the branch railway to Hinghunghaut and the coal fields is finished, its prosperity will increase. Wurdah is situated on a dreary, treeless plain, composed of black cotton soil, the town itself lying about half a mile from the railway station, and consisting of a rude conglomeration of huts, separated by streets that are remarkably crooked, narrow, and dirty in appearance. Outside the town, however, several pretty houses have sprung up for the Europeans, and Wurdah can now boast of a fine church, a cutcherry, a civil dispensary, a serai for poor travellers, and a nondescript zillah school, a building between a barn and a Swiss cottage, with a glaring zinc roof, to crown its heterogeneous design.

From Wurdah, my route lay through Hinghunghaut, the celebrated cotton mart of the district. I was much disappointed by the sight of this town, my imagination having led me to expect a wealthy, well-built city, but, with the exception of a cotton press and its proprietor's bungalow, there is not another decent building in the place. On making enquiries, also, I found that very little cotton is grown here, the so-called Hinghunghaut cotton being grown, partly in the district, partly in Chandah, and partly in the Nizam's dominions. And here, while talking of cotton, I may remark that I was very much struck with the stunted growth of the plants—the pods are small, the quality about the average, and the yield, for the area covered, decidedly scanty. The fields are scattered over in promiscuous confusion, and but one crop is taken in the year, the plants being then left to be devoured by cattle. This again makes me turn to the cattle of these parts, which are generally in excellent condition, but the carts are miserable, with wheels scarcely two feet in diameter, due, I should suppose, to the absence of roads, and to the alluvial nature of the country, which is much cut up with ravines. The road between Wurdah and Hinghunghaut is 22 miles long, but in a disgraceful state of disrepair, and as the railway is in progress I suppose the authorities will spend no money on it. From Hinghunghaut, the next stage is Wurrora, distant 26 miles, and connected by a simple cart track through black cotton soil, which during the rains must be quite impassable. Wurrora is a rising place, possessing a fine tank, a mile below which the Government coal mining work is going on. There is a large establishment of Europeans located here, who have been sinking a shaft for the last two years, and after having expended an immense sum of money, they have but descended to a depth of 80 or 90 feet, and are lining the sides with masonry as they go down. There is still a depth of about 100 feet to the coal, but the work is progressing very slowly, on account of the large quantity of water that is encountered—in fact, it is the prevailing belief that the water from the tank finds its way into the shaft by percolation, so that, unless this be drained off, no progress will be made with the machinery now at the mine. The seam is said to be 50 feet thick, though a good deal of shale is not provided for in the calculation. The coal is believed to be of good quality, but this will be difficult to prove till the shaft is sunk to its full depth, as the only specimens on which an opinion has been formed were those obtained by boring. Another shaft has been sunk about 16 miles S.E. of Wurrora, at a place called Ghugus, but the quality is very poor, being a kind of shaly coal. The distance from Wurrora to Chandah is 26 miles, and some attempt was made to construct a road joining these two stations, but the project was given up in despair. This intervening country is covered with low jungle, consisting of a stunted scrub of acacia thorn and bamboos. There is only one decent village about half way, called Bandoop, where there are some fine caves on a hill, but I had no time to visit them. Chandah is a very pretty place surrounded with jungle, which unfortunately gives it a bad reputation for fever. The civil station is outside the town, containing several fine bungalows, a cutcherry, and a beautiful little Gothic church, with a corrugated iron roof, which seems out of place in so hot a climate. The roads in the station are good, being covered with laterite that give them a bright red colour. Chandah is an old Gond city, surrounded by a fine stone wall with bastions at intervals. There are three gates to the city, over one of which I was surprised to see a Union Jack floating to do honour, it would appear, to Major Lucie Smith, the Deputy Commissioner. This flag remains over the gate whenever the gallant Major thinks fit to ape Royalty by staying in Chandah station.

But in spite of all its imposing appearance from the outside, Chandah within is a city of hovels, with neither trade nor manufactures. Once a year, however, there is a grand fair held here, beginning about the 1st of May, and lasting for a month. Of course Chandah is lively then, and receives goods from nearly all parts of India within a radius of above 300 miles. The enclosed area of the city is about eight square miles, and there are two roads within, from gate to gate, one of which is very winding, and the other, the Victoria Road, running due east and west, over a length of two miles. On either sides of this road the Marwarees and other tradesmen have been compelled to build their shops by the powers that be. There is a cut-stone drain (open like your Bombay Khetwaddy several constructed on each side of the road, though for what purpose Heaven only knows, as it is too small in section for rain-water drainage, and also utterly useless for purposes of sewerage, as the houses now in course of construction are being built too far from the road, and have a natural drainage at a lower level than the road sewer. In the city there are several fine ruins and sculptures well worth future description. There is one small pagoda in particular, covered with beautiful carvings on a light red sandstone, which the late Lord Mayo ordered to be surrounded with a railing when he visited Chandah about two years ago. There are also several huge monolyths outside the city, where the scientific engineer may find much room for speculation on the monumental remains of the ancient artistic grandeur of the country.—Yours, &c.,

EXILE.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, 26TH APRIL.

I TELEGRAPHED my arrival to-day, and I am really sorry I have nothing of more interest to tell. I have made several calls, and found every one eager to receive news or scandal of any kind in place of being in a position to communicate events or opinions worth recording.

This is my first experience of Simla, and I cannot say I much like it. It may be the absence of society, or the fact of my having been pretty well jampanned to death—my bones are aching now—but I have conceived a strong dislike to Simla, which I hope may disappear at some not very distant date. It seems to me at present, in a bruised condition, and in an unforgiving state of mind, to be a sort of geographically misplaced repetition of Hampstead-cum-Highgate, with no donkeys, unless myself be included.

There appears to be nothing of public interest going on, and, if I were to attempt a letter on things in general, it would rapidly and inevitably degenerate into an editorial of an imbecile description.

I may say, however, that the people of the village appear to be free from the disloyalty which is so prevalent in the N. W. P. and Punjab. The males make you a profound salaam for any amount of unearned money no less than two annas; and the most part of the native female population have adopted, for their ordinary wear, continuations of blue and red, strikingly suggestive of our national Union Jack.

Besides the man who is staying in the same hotel with me, and whom I have every reason to believe to be immensely respectable, I saw in my rounds to-day no less than three Europeans, all apparently of a reasonable standard in regard to costume, but marked with the look of unconscious vanity, which I take to be natural to the wilderness. I also saw a lady, besides a lady whom I observed last evening, and several infants and nurses, the former bearing most hateful evidences of a state of convalescence with which no amount of strawberries could possibly interfere.

No one has run away with his neighbour's wife or daughter during this week, but the times are repining, and I hope very soon to report an interesting case.

The station is at present so frightfully dull, that I have seriously thought of giving a lecture on Biology. The quantity of information to which I could treat the public would be small, but in their state of dullness, not to call it stolidity, every little must help.

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" for May is published and now ready for sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

SURAT.—During March last there were 67 births and 162 deaths at Surat.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR per brig Liticia will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 11 A. M.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will sit in Chambers on the original side of the High Court on every Thursday during the vacation.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—The annual vacation of the Rajcoomar College commenced on the 20th April, and will terminate on or about the 15th June.

THAKUR OF BHOWNUGGUR.—In consequence of the vacation in the Rajcoomar College, the Thakur Saheb of Bhownuggur has gone to his territory.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—The Central Departmental Examination which commenced in the Town Hall on the 22nd April terminated on Saturday last.

ROBBERIES AT BELGAUM.—The *Belgaum Summachar* records the occurrence of three or four heavy robberies at that station without any of the offenders being detected.

ANOTHER POLICE OFFICER REWARDED.—Mr. Constable Brewin, of the Water Police, has been rewarded in the sum of Rs. 40, for apprehending stragglers from H. M.'s ships Immortalite and Topaz.

SIR DINKARRAO came to Bombay on Saturday last when he paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor and went to Kallyan. He will return to-day and, we learn, stay in Bombay for a week or so.—*Indu Prakash*.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening, at 5-30 P.M., when Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq., barrister-at-law, will read a paper on "Representative Government."

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Cassum Deen Mahomed, a water carrier, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with having attempted to murder one Khuteeza, woman, who is now lying in the Jamsetjee Hospital in a somewhat precarious state. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till the 14th instant.

JEHANGEER.—This is the title of a new Goojratee play now being enacted on the boards of the Victoria Theatre by the Victoria Theatrical Company every Wednesday. To-night they repeat it for the fifth time, and we trust they will be rewarded adequately by the play-going public. The play is from the able pen of Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khory, a well-known writer of Goojratee dramas. Further particulars may be found among our advertisement columns.

NOTED THIEVES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Baba Dada, two noted thieves, were charged with stealing four pieces of iron, the property of Government. A carpenter in the Executive Engineer's Office saw the second accused with the iron bars on his shoulder. On seeing this he caught him, when the man threw the bars on the ground. A policeman came there and arrested him. The first prisoner was acquitted. The second was convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

SUPERNUMERARY ASSISTANTS TO THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.—A Marathee paper blames Government for employing too many supernumerary covenanted assistants to the district collectors and magistrates. According to the scheme prepared by Mr. Peile, while Revision Commissioner, and approved of and sanctioned by Government, each district collector and magistrate was to have one, or occasionally two assistants, but at present most of the districts have two, or many of them have three or even more. There are at present nearly fifty assistant collectors, and it costs the State about two and a half lacs of rupees to maintain them.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court Bail a Mahomed and Baila Ismael were placed before the Acting Second Magistrate charged with stealing three gold finger rings, three silver buttons, &c. belonging to Cumloo Heeroo, a carpenter. It appears that on Monday afternoon complainant was in the midst of the crowd looking at the *tamasha* of the unveiling of the Queen's statue. He had then in his pocket the property stolen. Shortly afterwards a bavildar of the detective police came and asked complainant whether he had lost anything. He examined his pocket and found the things missing. The prisoners were adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of this Society was held in the vestry of the Cathedral on Thursday last, the Lord Bishop, the president of the committee, in the chair. The report for 1871 was read and adopted. The Rev. Mr. Johnston was relieved of the duties of joint secretary and treasurer and Mr. Candy was appointed in his place. The following clergy and laymen were declared to be elected as members of the committee for this year:—Rev. Messrs. Robertson, Sharpin, Johnston, Weatherhead, A. Bapujee, and Jones; Mr. Punnett, Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Captain Oldham, Messrs. Rowland, Starling, and Trevor. Mr. Punnett was asked to audit the accounts previous to their publication and agreed to do so. The Rev. Messrs. Robertson and Sharpin were appointed a sub-committee for the purchase of books and school apparatus other than those named in the Home Society's Catalogue.

HIGH COURT.—1ST MAY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

2 6-71.—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Aderjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Part heard.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE ANTIPER, 445 tons, Captain A. Babier, arrived yesterday from Mauritius (March 22nd) with a cargo of sugar.

THE SHIP REGINA, 800 tons, Captain T. Brady, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (March 17th) with a cargo of 10,382 bags rice, 195 bags oorced, 376 bales jute, and 24 bales gunny bags.

THE S.S. LEITH, 1,378 tons, Captain J. Barnetson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (March 28), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. She touched at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, and experienced heavy gales in the Bay of Biscay. The vessel consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

THE following passengers proceed this morning, per Rubattino Co.'s steamer Persia, for Genoa and other ports:—

For Genoa—Col. and Mrs. Bushe, two children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. Lauffer and three children, Mr Albert Gerdes, Mr. Abbott, Mrs. Willis and three children, Mr C. T. Sibbald, Mr. F. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Blackmore, Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson, Capt. G. N. Channer, Capt. G. C. Gregory, Capt. Simpson, Messrs. Martin, Pirod and Sudheimer.

For Naples—Mr. C. Bott, Mr. E. Krell, and Mr. H. Will.

For Suez—Col. E. N. Sandilland, Mr. H. Flugge, Mr. Julius Fisel..

For Aden—18 natives deck.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				MAY.		LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.				Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT.	IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
5	23 m	11	10	Wednesday ...	1	11 43 m	3 11
6	39 a.	4	1			.....	.....
7	11 m	2	1	Thursday	2	1 12 m	2 7
7	54 a	4	6			1 18 a	3 6
8	32 m	3	0	Friday	3	2 24 m	3 11
8	47 a	4	11			2 31 a	3 6
9	27 m	4	2	Saturday	4	3 12 m	5 2
9	32 a	5	2			3 26 a	4 0
10	14 m	5	3	Sunday	5	3 54 m	6 0
10	11 a	5	3			4 13 a	4 4
10	54 m	5	11	Monday.....	6	4 30 m	6 7
10	46 a	5	2			4 53 a	4 4
11	32 m	6	5	Tuesday.....	7	5 3 m	7 1
11	19 a	4	11			5 32 a	4 2

MOON—New, 7th, 6h. 9m. P.M.

A CURIOUS CASE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE IN THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court on Monday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, James William Thomas Wilson, described as a Eurasian clergyman, obtained a writ of *Habeas Corpus* directing that his wife Minnie Wilson should restore to him the body of Annie Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of his. The order was granted upon an affidavit setting forth for various reasons the incapability of Mrs. Wilson to take proper care of the child. Yesterday Mr. Pigot applied before His Lordship to have the rule made absolute. Mrs. Wilson, a pleasant-looking young Eurasian, and the girl in question, attended personally in Court.

Mr. Justice Bayley related the law bearing on the subject, which was in effect that unless in the case of gross misconduct a father had the right of custody of his daughter till she was the age of sixteen.

Mrs. Wilson, having no counsel, proceeded to show cause herself why the rule should not be made absolute and why her daughter ought to remain under her care. She described Mr. Wilson as a very bad man, a drunkard, and a person afflicted with loathsome diseases. He had, she said, been only three months out of the workhouse, and therefore she did not think him a proper person to be trusted with her daughter's up-bringing.

Mr. Pigot objected to such serious statements being made verbally, and said if made at all they should be made by affidavit.

Mr. Justice Bayley said he would adjourn the case in order that affidavits might be filed by Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson pleaded that she was too poor to secure legal advice, and threw herself upon the discretion of the Court.

Mr. White, Advocate-General, suggested that Mrs. Wilson should appear before the Court with her witnesses without going through the form of filing affidavits.

Mr. Anstey said this course was the one that suggested itself to him. It was done in the case of Lady Henrietta Barclay, when, after witnesses had been examined on both sides, one of the parties cried, "Those who are my friends draw swords," and a squabble arose which made the Judge threaten to put all the parties into prison. (Laughter.) Mr. Anstey said he believed the case of the Hottentot Venus had been conducted in the way now suggested. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Bayley then directed Mrs. Wilson to appear before him on Monday with her witnesses.

Mr. Anstey said his Lordship would not be departing from practice if he asked any gentleman of the bar to undertake to appear on behalf of Mrs. Wilson, and his opinion was that none of them would refuse.

After a brief discussion,

Mr. Macpherson said he would be in Bombay during the vacation, and handsomely offered to take Mrs. Wilson's case in hand.

Mrs. Wilson expressed her gratitude to the Court and to Mr. Macpherson, and then left with her girl, who appeared to be fourteen or fifteen years of age.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Library Rooms on Thursday, the 11th April 1872.

Present—Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R. A. Society, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair.

Members—W. London, Esq.; the Hon. J. A. Forbes; J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, M.R.A.S.; Prof. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.; Javerilal Umiashankar, Esq.; Narayan Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C.; W. Abraham, Esq.; Balwantrao Venayek Shastri, Esq.; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Member Elected—Ascanio Sebastiao dos Remedios e Costa, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Goa.

Several books and pamphlets, as presents to the Library, were laid before the meeting.

Letters Read—Memo. No. 201 of 1872, from H. E. Jacomb, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, forwarding 4 photographs of Goolburgah. No. 631 of 1872, from H. E. Jacomb, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, forwarding 7 photographs of the Buddhist Cave Temples at Bhaja and Bedsa, taken by Mr. Sykes, under the direction of Mr. James Burgess; from Mr. Edwards F. Victor da Costa, forwarding 6 copper coins of Portuguese Government in India.

A report was then read by Dr. Bhau Daji on 30 Hindu Punch coins, and a gold ring found in a village near Kolapore.

In reference to the finding of these coins the following account has been given by the State Karbharee at Kolapore to the Political Agent there:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, 192 silver pieces, valued at Rs. 23-1-6 and one gold ring, value Rs. 17-8, received with the Kurveer Mamlutdar's memorandum, dated 17th August last. They were found buried in a ravine within the limits of the village of Shinhi, in the Kurveer petta. The discovery was made under the following circumstances. In August last certain cowherd boys, belonging to the aforesaid village, were one day grazing cattle in the vicinity of the ravine called the "Waghdura," when some of them happened to cast their eyes on an earthen pot lying partly buried in the ground. Out of curiosity they gradually dug up the pot which on being opened disclosed its contents. Astonished at this and inspired with superstitious fear, they fled back to their homes, leaving the pot with its contents where it lay, and reported the circumstance to one Appa Patel, who repaired to the place in question with others, and picked up some pieces. The news soon reached the police authorites of the village, and on enquiry the coins and ring, abovementioned, were procured and produced before the Mamlutdar (Subordinate Magistrate of Kurveer.)

2. An attempt was made to decipher the inscription on these pieces but without success. From their size and shape, and the figures thereon, however, it is presumed, that they must be very ancient coins and quite out of circulation for some time past.

Dr. Bhau Daji reported on the coins and the ring referred to as follows:—

The coins consist of impure silver and are flat pieces of an irregular form, with a few punch marks or symbols on one side and frequently one punch mark on the opposite side—neither bearing any inscription. Generally a corner is cut off, evidently for the adjustment of their weight.

Prinsep describes coins of this description under the head of Stacey's earliest Hindu coins* (Plate XX., Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 28.)

Coins of this type were procured in South India, "others," says Prinsep, "were dug up in the Sunderbans, and many were found in Behat."

Mr. Thomas calls them Hindu Punch Coins, and the plate which he gives in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society for 1865, at p. 14:—

Their average weight, says Prinsep, is fifty grains or the same as the Tanka of the ancient Hindu Mythology. Indeed, the word tank—sala (mint)—goes far to prove that these are the very pieces fabricated for circulation under that name.

The thirty coins submitted to me for report vary from 45 to 53 grains in weight.

The symbols punched clearly relate to Buddhism and require a paper by themselves.

Hitherto Indian mumismatologists have not ventured beyond a shrewd guess that the coins of this type belong to a high grade of antiquity from the absence of inscriptions or of evidence of skill in the art of engraving.

The gold ring which was found in the same pot with these coins fortunately has the name of its owner engraved on it, and the character of the alphabet enables me to pronounce it to be two thousand and one hundred years old, *i. e.*, nearly of the age of Asoka.

We have thus a limit to the modernicity of the family of Hindu punch coins now under consideration.

A large number of copper coins of this type have been brought to me by Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrajit from Ujjein, out of 500 coins of different types 150 belong to the above type. He found about 30 at Vedisa, near Bhilsa. He found one also at Sarnath, near Benares; two or three in Junagad, in Kayttawar.

As Prinsep remarked, they are all stamped on at random with punches, and may naturally be interpreted as the insignia of successive dynasties authenticating their currency.

The ring is solid and of somewhat inferior gold. It is octagonal on the outside surface, each side of the octagon forming an oval seal. Its diameter is 9/10 of an inch. The inside diameter is rather less than 7/10. The weight is 274½ grains. On the surface of the oval seals or faces the following figures and inscription are engraved.

On face No. I is the name of the original owner of the ring in Devanagari character, a few years latter than the age of Asoka. I read it Nadibhagasa or Nandibhagasya in Sanskrit, *i. e.*, "of Nandibhaga"—the inscription is as follows:—

The letters are exactly similar to those of the Asoka inscriptions; but the letter "bha" has in the inscriptions the form represented on it.

The letter, however, in the railing of the great Sanchi Stupa is exactly as in the ring.

No. II. A lion or tiger.

No. III. Two human standing figures; the male encircling the neck of the female with his left arm, and the female is with her right arm. An impression on sealing wax, of course, shows the figures reversed.

No. IV. An elephant.

No. V. A ficus tree with a railing round the base of trunk.

No. VI. A horse.

No. VII. Two fishes head to head.

No. VIII. A deer.

These seals or faces are raised, as will be seen, by the measurement. From the edge of the faces to the round heading which forms the inside circle are straight lines, all radiating from the centre of the faces.

It is needless to add that, to the eye of the classical scholar, a considerable resemblance to Grecian art is evident.

The figure of the ficus tree is exactly opposite the inscription, the lion and deer being in each side of it.

On the motion of Mr. James Taylor, Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, M. R. A. S., the best thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Bhau Daji for his report, and the meeting then adjourned.

* Prinsep's Indian Antiquities by Thomas, vol. I., p. 209.

OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

FOR YESTERDAY forenoon a meeting of the proprietors of the Old Bank of Bombay was called, but beside the liquidator, and Mr. Rimington, the solicitor, there were only two shareholders present, and these were natives.

There being no quorum, Mr. Rodgie, the liquidator, asked Mr. Rimington to state his opinions with reference to the suggestions thrown out at last meeting.

Mr. Rimington said what the liquidator referred to had been submitted to counsel for opinion, and he had advised that it was competent for the Government of Bombay, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, to pass a short Act either substituting for section 44 of the present Bank Act a new section referring to the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 and its provisions in place of Act XIX. of 1857, under which the Bank is at present winding-up, or giving power to the Bank to continue the present liquidation under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866. If a short Act of the nature mentioned, were passed it would be in the discretion of the High Court how far it would assist the voluntary liquidation of the Bank under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act: and counsel thought that the Court would grant an order fixing a day within which the creditors of the Bank should come in and prove their claims. The object, of course, of obtaining the short Act amending the present Act of incorporation of the Bank, was to enable the shareholders to go to the Court and get an order of the nature mentioned, which could not at present be had unless the whole liquidation of the Bank were placed under the Court—a course to which, he was informed by the liquidator, the greater portion of the shareholders had the most decided objection. A letter had been addressed to the liquidator by some of the shareholders of the Bank requesting him to approach Government on the subject, but it was not so extensively signed as it might have been, and it was considered that it would be better for the liquidator, before taking any formal steps in the matter, to have the sanction of the meeting which was called for that day as to the course he should pursue. Counsel had advised that it would be advisable, though not absolutely necessary, for the liquidator to have the authority of the meeting of proprietors before proceeding to address Government to the effect suggested.

Mr. Rodgie mentioned that he would take the first opportunity of addressing the Chief Secretary to Government for the purpose of ascertaining Government's views on the subject.

Mr. Rimington said it might strengthen the hands of the liquidator and have more weight with Government if additional signatures were appended to the letter. At present the liquidator was placed in a very awkward position, because he had been advised by the most eminent counsel in Bombay that under the present Act of Incorporation he could not close the liquidation of the Bank by distributing the assets now in his hands in the regular and legal way except under the orders of the High Court, and of course that order could be obtained only when the liquidation was placed under the Court. As to the time which would be occupied in completing the liquidation, it would probably be the same in both cases—that was to say, whether liquidation were continued under the Court, or whether the present Act, being amended, the Court were applied to. Referring to the winding-up clauses contained in the Bank's charter, Mr. Rimington said it appeared to him the Old Bank of Bombay was unfortunately placed in a position which had never yet fallen to the lot of any company.

This terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT disposed of the following short causes at the High Court yesterday:—

RAMCHUNDRA KESSOWJEE V. SUCCARAM RAGHOBA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Percyeshab, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,849 due on a promissory note dated the 11th April 1870, and payable twelve months after date. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,849, with interest and costs.

MUNCHARAM SOONDERLAL V. CAMATHE RAMA SOMA-

The plaintiff appeared in person and proved his claim. Rs. 840 were due to him on a promissory note dated 31st October 1868, with interest at 24 per cent. A decree was made in plaintiff's favour accordingly.

RUTTONJEE PESTONJEE V. PURSHOTUMDAS MUNMOHUNDA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Anstey and Mr. Farran, for Sittaram Hurridas, one of the defendants.

Mr. Anstey stated his client was a receiver appointed by the Court, and he must first ask for permission to defend and for an indemnity as to costs.

Mr. Macpherson said it was true that Sittaram was a receiver, but he was sued not as a partner of the defendants' firm, but as the representative of a partner. A decree was sought against the assets which Sittaram had in his hands, and of course the plaintiff was willing to take it at his peril.

His Lordship was clearly of opinion that Sittaram had no claim to an indemnity.

Issues were settled in the case, when after some discussion the case was ordered to be transferred to the long cause list.

RAGOO BALLOO V. BALLAJEE BHUGWUNROW AND OTHERS

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff and consented to the suit being transferred to the long cause list. Defendant Sonabace was directed to file a written statement of her defence.

COMPTOIR DE ESCOMPTE DE PARIS V. HAJEE ALLY MAHOMED.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, for the defendant.

Mr. Marriott said he thought this was a case for the long cause list. It was a case of extreme hardship upon his client, and he was happy to say such a case rarely occurs in Bombay. His client had borrowed a sum of money from the Bank on two promissory notes, and had in security deposited jewels worth Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 16,000, far in excess of the amount of the loan. The Bank made a demand for the money and gave defendant notice that the jewels would be sold. Defendant called upon the manager, and was told that, if he deposited Rs. 8,000 the jewel, would be given up to him. On another occasion he went to the Bank with a friend, who offered to pay the Rs. 8,000 for the jewels; but the manager changed his mind, refused to receive the amount, and afterwards sold the jewels for less than Rs. 8,000. The learned counsel said this was a wilful sale to the prejudice of his client, and that there was a wilful neglect of his client's interest. He was, therefore, entitled to set off the loss he had sustained by the sale of the jewels.

After some discussion, the case was adjourned till the first short cause day after vacation.

GHENNA BHUGGA V. BHUNSALEE AMBAIDAS NAGURDAS.

The plaintiff appeared in person to claim Rs. 5,000 due on a promissory note, on account of which defendant had paid nothing. Interest was agreed upon at four per cent per mensem, or 48 per cent per annum. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 48 per cent, and costs.

MEGHRAEE, WIDOW, V. MEMON ALLY JEWA.

Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought on a stated account signed by defendant, who admitted the signature but disputed the amount claimed. The Court ordered the case to be postponed until the first short-cause day after vacation: defendant to deposit in Court Rs. 3,081 by to-morrow, if not a decree to be made forthwith in plaintiff's favour.

THE following short causes were heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

GUNNESHAMDAS GURSAMULL V. VENAYEKROW GUNPUT AND OTHERS.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Mr. Abraham, for the defendants. The suit was by consent transferred to the long cause list.

HAJEE SHEDICK HAJEE GOOLMAHOMED V. ISMAIL IBRAHIM.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Sharpurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. The summons had been served upon defendant at Calcutta. The action was brought on an account stated between the parties. The Court made a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,111, with interest and costs.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR READYMONEY V. DHURUMCHUND OODEYCHUND.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 25,259 due on a document executed by defendant on the 14th July 1870. Plaintiff had advanced a certain sum of money to Tulsikchund Manockchund on thirty shares of the Mazagon Land Company, and by the agreement in question nineteen of the shares were transferred to defendant's names defendant agreeing to be plaintiff's debtor in respect of those shares. The claim was proved by plaintiff's mehta; and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 25,259, with interest and costs.

ADURJEE MULJEE MISTRY V. MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 3,000 on a promissory note dated 31st January 1869. There was no defence; and his Lordship made a decree in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 3,000, with interest and costs.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 20th April 1872, and the total for the season up to that date:—

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 20th April 1872				Total Exports up to 20th April 1872.				Total Exports up to 20th April 1871.			
	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.		Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.		Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	
Nagpore	...	...	...		...	160	...		...	159	...	
Wurdah	654	8	1		21,305	6,432	113		8,189	5,132	11	
Pooljgaum ...	...	...	...		...	1,453	...		...	2,498	...	
Chandoor ...	...	...	...		...	352	...		...	247	...	
Budnaira ...	...	...	...		...	...	...		17,362	4,143	8	
Oumrsohtee..	1,495	12	...		54,338	2,895	29		47,264	2,677	...	
Moortizapore	not	received			...	10825	3,319		...	6,320	829	
Akola	...	...	...		...	...	28		...	286	103	
Shragaum ...	956	24	...		12,896	8,499	146		10,890	18975	1,411	
Khangaum...	1,187	45	...		39,422	739	52		58,923	3,633	3,914	
Nandoorah ...	...	...	...		...	327	...		925	2,020	249	
Mulkapore ...	...	...	...		...	...	34		...	...	2,735	
Boorhanpore	...	...	196		...	...	3,157		...	...	5,751	
Khundwa ...	...	...	1228		...	...	17532		...	...	5,711	
Hurdah ...	...	...	159		...	...	2,816		...	...	...	
Sohagpore ...	...	...	...		...	...	147		...	...	12,329	
Gerrawarra ...	...	...	...		...	...	251		...	...	4,274	
Nimborah ...	...	...	...		...	...	1,578		...	...	...	
Seonee.....	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	883	
Bagra	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	1,707	
Bunkerry ...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	153	
Dongergaum	...	...	...		...	...	151		...	...	...	
Etursee ...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	507	
Nursingpore.	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	12	
	4,292	124	1584		127161	31652	29389		122353	46190	40,679	

		Totals 1871-1872.		1870-71.
Full pressed ..	...	127,161		123,353 bales.
Half pressed ...	...	31,652		46,190 ,,
Dokras	...	29,383 =	9,794 40,679=13,559	,,
		3 168,607	3 183,002	,,

Bales of 400 lbs. each.

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Commissioner, Akola District.

Camp Akola, 27th April 1872.

* Fortnightly.

A MAHOMEDAN LAD SERIOUSLY BRANDED.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, a Mahomedan named

MR. CAMPBELL AND THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES OF CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman.*)

WHATEVER other qualifications of a successful ruler Mr. Campbell may possess, he has repeatedly shown himself lamentably deficient in one, without which it is very hard even for an otherwise able ruler to be successful. He cannot be courteous, even where courtesy is part of official routine, and where, consequently, we must look to something more than ignorance for an explanation of the defect. The removal of a magistrate from the Bench without any notice or explanation is as opposed to the customary formalities of official business as it is to the dictates of the simplest politeness. We are not aware of any distinction between stipendiary and honorary magistrates in this respect; but perhaps Mr. Campbell thinks that one of the effects of the honorary character of an office is to render the incumbent a fit object of insult. As we remarked yesterday morning, Mr. Campbell in his letter on the subject makes no attempt either to explain to or justify his want of courtesy, though from the tone of his communication he is evidently fully aware what impression it has produced. Perhaps he feels that if he once took to applying the salve to the unnecessary wounds he inflicts, his whole time would be occupied with this kind of therapeutics, and no leisure would be left him for those grand schemes of reform by which things in Bengal are being turned topsy-turvy. Judging from the explanation he has deigned to give of the reasons for removing the magistrates, little has been lost either to this reputation or the public enlightenment by his silence regarding the manner of the removal.

He tells us in effect that honorary magistracies are not honorary. This is another of Mr. Campbell's discoveries. But, admitting for argument's sake that his interpretation of the character of the office is the true one, still it furnishes no sufficient explanation of the course adopted. The fact that certain honorary magistrates have frequently, some rarely, and others never, sat in Court to try cases, has been altogether independent of their own willingness to assist in the work of the magistracy. Honorary Magistrates cannot walk into Court and take their seats on the bench whenever they please, and even if they possessed this power, it is extremely unlikely that they would use it. Nor, on the other hand, is there any fixed order or rotation for the sitting of these magistrates when required. On the contrary, it has always been at the invitation of the stipendiary magistrate, in whose place they may have sat, that they have occupied the bench in his absence. We know of but one exception; and this was when an honorary magistrate was requested by the Government to officiate for Mr. Dickens during his absence on leave. Mr. Campbell has therefore summarily removed these gentlemen on the assumption that they have neglected or shown themselves unwilling to perform duties which they never had any opportunity to perform, and for the performance of which they could hardly have been expected to thrust themselves forward.

If we thought it possible that the Lieutenant-Governor could be so ignorant of the subject, we should be inclined to infer from the entire tone of his letter that he confounded the duties of the honorary magistrates with that of hearing conservancy cases, accepted by certain of the Justices of the Peace in their capacity as Justices, and not as honorary magistrates. In whatever way we might look at the case, however, Mr. Campbell's explanation would not hold good as regards many of those whom he has deprived of their office and title, for several of them have repeatedly sat on the bench, as Mr. Campbell could hardly fail to be aware if he possessed either the experience necessary to enable him to act in such matters on his own knowledge, or the prudence to seek the advice of others before rushing into error. Unfortunately he lacks experience and prudence, as well as courtesy.

We have assumed so far that Mr. Campbell is right in his interpretation of the position of an honorary magistrate. At the same time we would observe that if this is the case, the honorary magistrates in Calcutta have one and all laboured under a strange misconception on the subject—a misconception which everything has been done to create and foster, and nothing to remove. It has always been considered that in Calcutta, as in England, the office of honorary magistrate is conferred primarily as a mark of respect and distinction. The numerical proportion the honorary magistrates bore to their stipendiary colleagues—forty-six to two—is itself a strong confirmation of the correctness of this view. The magisterial work of Calcutta must be enormous indeed if forty-eight magistrates are required to perform it, and the niggardliness of Government still more extraordinary if it only pays one in twenty three of the magisterial establishment required for its work. Further, had the office been considered to render the performance of magisterial work obligatory, it is but reasonable to suppose that there would have been some authorised arrangement for the distribution of work among the honorary magistrates.

It seems singular, but is doubtless with a purpose, that the late honorary magistrates have been addressed through the Chairman of the Justices. We need hardly say there is no connection whatever between the two offices, beyond Mr. Campbell's wish to subordinate the magistracy to the chairman. As to Mr. Campbell's offer to restore the honour he has so summarily snatched away to any gentleman desirous of assisting in the trial of petty cases, we should think that, put in this form, and after past proofs of the manner in which those who serve under Mr. Campbell are liable to be treated, it is very improbable that it will be accepted. No one with any self-respect would, for the sake of the privilege of trying petty cases, care to sit on a bench from which the fiat of a whimsical Lieutenant-Governor may at any moment summarily eject him.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(CONTINUED FROM FRIDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE Hon. Mr. Ellis had much to say on land assessments, revenue settlements, and many other matters, which had been discussed by some of the hon. members who had preceded him. But as those subjects could hardly be considered pertinent, he would refrain from taking up the time of the Council, and would proceed to offer a few brief comments on the observations made by hon. members in reference to that which was immediately before them. These observations might be divided into three heads. The first embraced the strictures which had been passed over the financial position of Government; the second included the consideration of the general fiscal system and the necessity for its revision; and under the third came the income-tax and the bill itself.

With reference to the strictures upon the financial measures of Government he would not detain the Council, for his hon. colleague, the finance member, would hardly thank him for anticipating what could be so much better dealt with by the hon. member himself. He (Mr. Ellis) would be satisfied with referring to one point only as connected with a branch of the administration in which he had always felt the greatest interest. On the question of the pressure of local taxation he conceived that some members had, from want of sufficient information, formed hasty impressions. Possibly they might prove to be right, but at present the Council had not before them sufficiently detailed statements to allow of correct deductions being drawn. He hoped that in future years, when other Governments had published statistics in detail, such as had been given in respect to Bengal and Madras, it might be possible to arrive at safe conclusions. He would refer to the finance member's budget-statement itself in illustration. The hon. member had stated that three quarters of a million of local and financial taxation had been newly imposed, but that amount included the new road-cess of Bengal, of which not a rupee had yet been levied, the non-agricultural tax of Bombay, which had certainly not turned out in its first year as productive as it was estimated, and the new taxes in Madras, some of which were to come in force by slow degrees. Thus the amount actually raised was much less than the amount put down. Moreover, the figures given as the total of local and provincial funds, and upon which hon. members based their arguments, included many sources of local income that were not taxes at all. We must therefore guard against the assumption that figures showing local and provincial funds represented the amounts of local and provincial taxation.

Under the second head, the revision of the general fiscal system, some hon. members had discussed the question whether the income-tax had a preferential claim for remission in comparison with other items of taxation. But the question now before the Council was simply whether the income tax should be reimposed for one year, and therefore he did not think it appropriate to discuss the larger questions upon which his hon. friend Mr. Chapman had entered, though he (Mr. Ellis) believed that his hon. friend's suggestions all deserved careful consideration at the proper time. This consideration, he hoped, they would receive next year, when Government would be in a position to review the whole fiscal system, and make such reforms as may be deemed proper. Owing to the exceptional circumstances in which Government were at present placed, this was not now possible, and therefore he would confine himself in his further remarks to the third point discussed, namely, the income-tax and the bill now before them.

He Mr. Ellis) would, in the first place, refer to the remarks of his hon. friend Mr. Inglis, who had contested the correctness of the assertion made by him last year, that the administration of the income-tax in the N. W. Provinces was susceptible of great improvement. In reply he need only refer to the letter from Sir W. Muir, already quoted by his hon. friend Mr. Chapman. His Honor, of course, wrote cautiously, but still it was plainly enough stated in his letter that already the abuses connected with the income-tax had in a great measure been removed and it was fairly to be inferred that the Lieutenant-Governor himself was of opinion that the income tax might be worked satisfactorily in the N. W. Provinces, provided certain alterations were made. Most of the suggested changes had his (Mr. Ellis's) complete concurrence. Some of them had been made by the bill now before the Council; others would be effected when it was possible to remove the temporary character of the tax. His hon. friend Mr. Inglis had commented at some length on the admini trative difficulties in working the tax; but even if these difficulties existed before, they could hardly occur in the current year, when the collectors would be relieved of nearly the whole work of assessment by the terms of the present bill. He thought, therefore, that whatever value the hon. member's opinion on this point might have had with reference to other bills, his objections were inapplicable to the bill now before them, which fixed all the assessments of incomes of Rs. 1,000 and upwards of the past year at the same amount during the currency of the tax under the present bill. He believed, therefore, that the prospect of working the income-tax successfully in the N.-W. Provinces was very hopeful. He would also refer his hon. friend to the province of Oudh, the immediate neighbour of the N. W. Provinces. He (Mr. Ellis) had received letters from General Barrow, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, who would be admitted to be a good authority on all matters relating to that provinces. These letters, being private, he did not produce, though if he could have referred to General Barrow, doubtless no objection would have been made. From these letters it was clear that General Barrow was entirely at issue with the hon member regarding the oppression and corruption supposed to take place in working the income-tax. General Barrow said emphatically that the oppression and corruption were not greater than ordinarily occurred in the settlement and other departments, and he added that since his return to England he had had many correspondents among his native friends in the province, upwards of forty, if he (Mr. Ellis) was not mistaken, and these not of one class, but including talookdars, merchants, and others, all liable to the payment of income-tax. General Barrow stated that his correspondents had written to him freely and unreservedly, and told him all the grievances of themselves and other people in regard to decisions of the settlement and civil courts, their disputes among one another, and other matters public and private, but not one of these correspondents had ever mentioned a single grievance in connection with the income-tax. This was worth something in his (Mr. Ellis's) opinion as the testimony of a high officer thoroughly well acquainted with the country in respect to the working of the income-tax in the province most closely allied to that province regarding which they had heard so much from his hon. friend Mr. Inglis.

His hon. friends, Messrs. Stewart and Robinson, had both objected to the tax on its merits. Mr. Ellis must object to its being an "emergent" tax. Whatever may have been the object for which it had been originally imposed, no one had ever said that it should not be a tax to be imposed permanently. If his hon. colleague, Sir Richard Temple, had confined his argument to the immediate necessities of the case, he had done so because there was no necessity for him to say anything as to the permanent retention of the tax. There was nothing that had been said by any member of the Government that the tax was only a tax that should be imposed only on an emergency. His hon. friend Mr. Robinson had accused him of the terrible crime of having a covert intention of making this tax a permanent one. In answer to that he might say that it was his desire to see this tax made, not exactly a permanent tax, but a tax which would be a part of our fiscal system, such as the salt-tax, the customs duties, and other sources of revenue. If there should be ground shown for the remission of any tax, then it could be considered whether the income-tax, or the salt duties, or any other tax, should be remitted. The reasons why Government were precluded this year from considering whether the income-tax would be a portion of our fiscal system, were clear. Under other circumstances the Government were ready to consider whether our fiscal system should be so revised, and whether the income-tax should form part of it. His Lordship the President would have been willing, had time and occasion permitted, to have framed a measure in accordance with the determination to which they might have come on the subject. But as he had said before, the Government had, from unforeseen circumstances, been precluded from taking that matter into their consideration; and he trusted they should be able to do so next year. They would be in a better position next year to come to a determination on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen said—My Lord, I will not occupy the Council more than one minute. I shall vote for the bill on the ground that Sir Richard Temple's estimate is correct, and that there would be a deficit without the income-tax. The proof of that proposition I shall leave in the hands of Sir Richard Temple. Assuming it is true, and bearing in mind the provisional character of this Government, and the fact that we have to provide for the finances of the current year. I now think it clear that we can neither diminish expenditure, not increase income to the extent required by any other means except by the revival of the income-tax, and I have not heard any body attempt to show the contrary.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey said—My Lord, I have so often, on previous occasions, stated my own opinions on the subject of the income-tax that I will not, at this late hour, say more than a few words. While I am quite alive to the faults of the income-tax, I have always believed that the abuses, of which we have heard so much, have not been its necessary consequences. I believe that they have mainly arisen from causes which have either ceased to operate altogether, or which are clearly avoidable. I have always held that there are other existing burdens worse than the income-tax, and that there are fiscal reforms more urgently required than its removal. But I do not think that the merits or demerits of the income-tax are really now a question at issue. Under the altogether exceptional circumstances in which we are unhappily placed, the temporary retention of the tax appears unavoidable, and, as it has already been said in this Council, the Government now simply desires to maintain the *status quo*, and to reserve altogether for future consideration the question of the retention or abolition of the income tax, with all the other questions of financial reform to which reference has been made. My Lord, there is only one other matter which I wish to notice. I have heard with great satisfaction the testimony which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has borne to the success of the measures taken last year for increasing the financial powers and responsibilities of the local Governments, and for entrusting them with the control of their own financial affairs. Similar testimony has, I believe, been given by almost every local Government in India, and I heard His Honor's remarks with no common pleasure, because I felt that he was giving his testimony to the wisdom and the forethought of the great statesman whose loss the nation now deplores, and was paying a tribute to his memory which he himself would have prized. For Lord Mayo was satisfied that as time went on, and the system in question was developed and improved, it would be found that a reform had been carried out, which more than any other reform had tended to place our finances on a permanently sound footing, had improved the efficiency of many of the most important branches of the administration, and had for the first time established national and harmonious relations between the supreme and the local Governments. The honour of practically inaugurating this great reform belongs to Lord Mayo alone. It was emphatically his own work, and all my colleagues in the Executive Government will confirm my assertion that but for the personal interest which he took in it, and his personal determination, it would not have been carried out at all. I wish, my Lord, that it were possible for me now to speak of the many great financial and other improvements which we owe to his sagacity and energy, or which he contemplated and would certainly have accomplished if he had lived. My hon. friend Sir Richard Temple has already spoken of the interest which Lord Mayo took in the business of the Financial Department. There was no branch of the administration to which he devoted more close and constant and personal attention, and there is none in which he liked to see his labours rewarded by a larger measure of success. Keen and generous as the appreciation by the public of Lord Mayo's services has been, it has still to learn the full amount of the gratitude which it owes to him personally for the great improvements which have been accomplished or which are still in progress.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that it would be very unreasonable in him to detain the Council with many remarks after the very excellent discourses that had been heard, and he could only say that he had listened to them with the greatest attention. His own opinion regarding the income-tax had been expressed here already, and nothing that he had heard from any of the hon. gentlemen had, in the slightest degree, altered the opinion he expressed last year. But the present question was merely the maintenance of the income-tax for one year, and the maintenance of the *status quo* referred to by some of the members. He would therefore vote for the bill.

(*To be continued.*)

THE VAGARIES OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(*Englishman*, April 27.)

AMONG the numerous matters connected with the administration of affairs in India which "no fellow can understand," is the apparently reckless fashion in which members of the Government Telegraph Department are bandied about from one end of India to the other at the public expense. An assistant superintendent may have been constructing a line of telegraph between Kohat and Bannu, when, hey presto! we suddenly hear of him in the neighbourhood of Cape Comorin or the Paumben Channel, and perhaps a month later he is travelling in the malarious wilds of Assam. Now it may be very pleasant for the members of the Telegraph Service thus to make the grand tour of India and qualify themselves for memberships of the Royal Geographical Society at the expense of Government, but at the same time the heavily burdened public is apt to enquire, "Cui bono?" And what corresponding advantage do we, tax-payers, derive from so large an expenditure on first-class railway fares and saloon-berths? We submit the problem for the consideration of Sir Richard Temple in his next budget. Other questions relating to the same department have long puzzled the writer, who, never having been in the service of Government, is naturally incapable of following, much less comprehending, its complicated ins and outs. For instance, why is a superintendent or assistant superintendent, so soon as he has become thoroughly familiar with any particular tract of country traversed by the telegraph wires, forthwith transferred to some other place of which he knows nothing whatsoever? Or why, again, should a gentleman, after having been just long enough in the storeyard at Alipore to master its routine and details, be forthwith posted off somewhere hundreds of miles distant, where the special knowledge and experience thus acquired are of no earthly use to him, and somebody who has perhaps spent most of his service in the jungles be clapped into his place, to go through the same training and be then in his turn shunted on to a siding? And, lastly, is it because officers of the Royal Engineers and Artillery are supposed to possess an intuitive knowledge of telegraphy, theoretical and practical, that they are pitchforked into the best paid appointments of the department over the heads of men who have passed many years in the exclusive study of telegraphic science?

A MOFUSSIL GRIEVANCE.

(*Madras Times*, April 27.)

IN certain Mofussil villages there is a deal of land lying waste. It is unfit for cultivation. The villagers are not so numerous as to require it for building purposes of their own. Perhaps it is marshy, and they have not the capital to drain it properly. Perhaps it is dry, and they have not the funds necessary to expend upon its irrigation. So they let it lie waste. It is a talent hid in a napkin. It is useless to the individual, it is useless to the community, it is useless to the State. In fact, it is no man's property. It has lain in the same barren condition for ages. At length a European comes into those parts—perchance a Government servant, perchance a missionary. The waste piece of land is needed as a site for a school, a hospital, or a church. In the latter case, let us suppose half the the village have become converts to Christianity. They wish to build a church on the useless site. And as soon as this wish is expressed, at once a claimant comes forward for the land and prohibits any use being made of it. He has no title, but even if requested he will not sell the site to which he is not entitled. Who is he? He is simply the village puttahdar or landowner. The village is his pattam, that is to say, he is the chief owner of almost every parcel of land about the neighbourhood. His ownership of the waste parcel of land is fictitious. He does really own the largest share of the land thereabouts, and on this vague claim he holds the barren spot is also his own. Now the Europeans of many Mofussil stations, especially in Tinnevelly, and especially the missionaries, Roman Catholic and Church of England in that province, have memorialized the Board of Revenue and Government, that their right, when requested by villagers, to build schools, churches, &c., on such pieces of village waste land, be formally recognized. But the Government don't see it. The Board of Revenue especially points out the necessity that such native Christian villagers should have these pieces of waste land as places of interment. But, no. The Government has too much other business on hand. It cannot give its attention to the subject, and the matter is disposed of in the following brief terms:—

"The Governor in Council is not in favour of moving further in this matter at present. It would certainly be not unreasonable to provide by legislation against such tyranny as that mentioned by the Board in the matter of the burial of certain native Christians; but he has very little doubt that all real difficulties could generally be overcome by the district officers exercising their influence in a conciliatory way. He considers the present time an unsuitable one for dealing with the question by legislation."

Why is this present time an unsuitable one for the consideration of the claims of a numerous class of loyal subjects in native villages, whose only fault is that they have become Christians? Having changed their religious opinions, their liberty is at once fettered. A temple to a she-devil, or to an elephant-headed god, could be erected by any one of these on the waste land, near their native village, and no puttahdar would object. But they are prevented from raising a school in which their children may be taught to read. And the Government looks on with apathy! "I will hear thee," says the modern Agrippa in Council, "at a more convenient season." That native Christians get persecuted is nothing to men who are what they are because they are members of a Christian nation! How such persecution is carried on is exemplified in the following extraordinary instance, afforded to us by the Board of Revenue itself. Surely justice demands that portion of waste lands near villages in the Mofussil should immediately be given up to native Christians for use as burial grounds. These are the words of the Board of Revenue:—

"There remains one point, however, involving considerations of public decency, the settlement of which cannot be left to indirect influences. The Board allude to *Cemeteries* for native Christians. In Tinnevelly, up to the year 1854, owing to the refusal of certain landowners to sell waste land for the purpose, the dead were buried on the side of the public roads. At last a charitable Brahmin presented the Mission with a small strip of land; but the hardship may occur in other districts at any time. A most disgraceful and almost incredible instance is narrated by the Rev. J. E. Clough, of the American Baptist Mission, as having occurred at Valsuru, of the Narsarowpett taluq, early in the present year. It appears that there are some 60 or 70 Christians in this village, and they buried a child in the ground they formerly (i.e., as the Board suppose, before they became converts) used for that purpose; but because the child's parents were Christians, *the Munsif made them disinter it, and bury it again in the father's own door way*, telling them that Christians could not be buried in the village, unless in their own houses.' The Collector has forwarded this letter without stating what notice he has taken of the matter. A report will now be called for and submitted for the information of Government. The village, it may be added, is a Government village. Nothing worse could possibly have happened in the estate of the most bigoted Zemindar."

We trust that the gentlemen whose letters to the Board of Revenue are printed in these late Government proceedings will not let the matter drop. Nothing can be gained by the Government knuckling under to the foolish prejudices of ignorant Mofussil landowners who are foes to advancement of every kind. If we legislate with impartial severity, Hindus will understand and praise us. If we wink at the injustice they practise, they will deem us either cowardly or unjust. We should put down evil with a strong hand in India, if we desire the native population to consider us lovers of good.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Now that the brief excitement occasioned by the first news of the great crime that left India without a Viceroy has subsided, and that much sense and not a little nonsense has been written or said on the subject, and forgotten, the time seems come for a calm and comprehensive review of our own actual position relative to our Indo-Mahomedan subjects; that so we may more clearly see by what kind of danger our Eastern Empire is really menaced from that quarter, and what may be the fittest means for adverting that danger, if it exists.

We will, accordingly, briefly recapitulate the principal facts bearing on the case.

And, firstly, it is certain that the religious "revival" shared in by all classes of Indo-Mahomedans, though in different measure and degree, is not a merely local phenomenon, but forms part of a general and analogous movement throughout the entire Islamitic world, from Bosnia to China.

Secondly, that within Indian limits this "revival" is liable to assume a special character, partly owing to the historical and political circumstances of that region, partly to the underground of superstition and other mental or moral peculiarities of the Indian races—peculiarities which Islam may indeed overlay, but cannot radically change.

Thirdly, that hence it is quite natural, and a thing to be expected, that a movement manifested elsewhere—in Arabia or Syria, for instance—by mere enthusiasm, or at most by sudden outbreak and transient violence, should in India take the form of organized conspiracy, carefully concocted treachery, and deliberate assassination.

Fourthly, that whereas the murder of Mr. Justice Norman was the result of co-ordinate design, that of the late Lord Mayo was due to indfvidual fanaticism, heightened, however, by the general rise of the enthusiastic level throughout the class to which the assassin belonged.

Fifthly, that in such a state of the Mahomedan mind at large, and in a country under non-Mahomedan rule, any real grievances that may exist are pretty sure to be exaggerated; and several imaginary ones invented over and above.

Sixthly, that although there exists among our Indo-Mahomedan subjects a small knot of fanatical "irreconcilables," who would fain overthrow our rule at whatever cost, yet the greater number by far of their Indian co-religionist would, without any violence to their doctrinal obligations or feelings, willingly remain as they are, and seek to make the best of their position, not to charge it. A somewhat similar division may be traced among the Mahomedans subject to, or immediately bordering on Ottoman rule.

But, seventhly, that this latter, or pacifico-loyal class, are constantly in danger of being drawn within the vortex of the former, or disloyal, not only by the general law which in human affairs subjects the passive element to the active, but especially if any real cause for dissatisfaction, however unimportant at another time, be superadded.

And this is our chiefest danger, not from the rebels of the Sittana camp and the conspirators of Patna, but from the mass of Mahomedan families, high and low, noble or plebeian, now quiescent and negatively loyal; but from whom, if they be once enticed or driven into hostility, a deadlier crisis than any that has yet convulsed our Indian Empire may fairly be expected.

This, however, will not be without the stimulus of a real grievance or grievances. Do any such exist?

We may put aside, as unworthy of a moment's consideration by any one rightly acquainted with the theory as with the working of Islam, the absurdities advanced by some about the laws of blood revenge, the insufficiency of witnesses, the final decision of disputed causes, and the like. The experience of the Ottoman Dominions, where not one of these points but has readily admitted the greatest modifications in accordance with the exigencies of the times, is alone enough to refute such nonsense. These are no grievances; nor could they, even by the most ultra-fanatic, be urged as such.

But the abolition of the office of "Kazee," and consequently the non-recognition of Mahomedan—not criminal, but civil law; the neglect of what may best be called "denominational" Mahomedan education; and the non-employment, almost equivalent to exclusion, of Mahomedans in posts of duty and trust—these and other analogous charges, brought forward and illustrated with singular vigour by Mr. Hunter in his recent work, are of a much more serious description, and, to a certain extent, are undoubtedly "true bills." And though any hasty measures that might too much have the show of retracing our footsteps, and would accordingly be attributed by the popular mind to the pressure of fear rather than to a sense of justice, are earnestly to be deprecated, yet here is matter for grave consideration, and for real, though gradual correction. This remark applies particularly to the satisfactory administration of Mahomedan civil law by proper and authorized officers, and to the advancement of education in a form adapted to the rising generation of Islam.

Above all should we avoid whatever might be construed into a gratuitous insult to the religious or classfeelings of our Mahomedan subjects. Thus, for instance, the burning of the body of the assassin of Mr. Justice Norman was, to give it no harsher name, a mistake. Fortunately the extreme absurdity of the act was of a nature to obviate, at least in part, its evil consequences.

In truth, there is no cause as yet for the precipitancy of panic, either in way of severity or concession. But that no such may arise in the course of the next few years, three guide-marks should be steadily kept awhile in view by those who have in hand the steerage of the Indian craft that bears on board so large a freight age of the fortune of England.

The first,—that though the Hindoo—we use the word in its denominational, not in its strictly ethnical sense—element throughout India outnumbers the Mahomedan in a proportion of nearly seven to one, yet that one is, by its greater strength of will, fixity of purpose, unity of action, and singleness of aim, more important to our own Imperial tenure, whether for opposition or support, than are the other seven.

The second,—that while the Hindoo, essentially non-aggressive, may with comparative impunity be somewhat left alone; the more so, that is eminently endowed with those very qualities which are often best developed by non-assistance, as by non-interference—namely, the industrial, the mechanical, and the economico-financial; the Mahomedan, on the contrary, essentially aggressive, and gifted with far greater political activity and military energy, is precisely a fitting object for attention and direction, lest while we, after a fashion, let the bridle reins out of our hands, he should take them into his own. Justice does, indeed, require attention to all rights, and humanity to all wants, Hindoo be they or Mahomedan; but neither justice nor humanity prohibits that attention should first be paid to the wants and rights of those who, if neglected, are most likely to seek a dangerous redress elsewhere. This is not unfairness; it is merely common sense.

Lastly, we should not forget that when we became the lords of India we found the Mahomedans dominant throughout the widest and fairest demesnes of that Peninsula. Nor was this state of affairs the result of blind chance or fortune; it was due to Mahomedan superiority in combined organization, administrative skill, military prowess, and even, after all deductions made, in justice and probity, over the Hindoos at large. Now, the Hon. East India Company, while superseding, accepted, in a certain measure, this state of things, and for a long while its distinctive favours were, if not reserved to, at least more liberally bestowed on its Mahomedan *protegés* and subjects than on others. In acting thus, the old Company followed the dictates of a policy sound in the main, and showed the practical good sense usual among Englishmen when uncramped by official narrow-mindedness and *dilettante* theorism.

Latterly, however, the prevailing tendency has been in the opposite direction. Sanscrit has—we speak in a parable—superseded Arabic, Dravidian Persian; the Max-Müllerism of literature has found a counterpart in the workings of administration; and the diluted philanthropism of the day has "taken up" the Hindoo in every department, educational, judicial, fiscal, executive, and sentimental, to the comparative "dropping" of the Mahomedan.

Whether this be an absolute error or not, it is certainly a relative one. Our Indo-Imperial time-piece has, to use Talleyrand's metaphor, gone a trifle too fast; or, rather, the slower dial-plate of Indian circumstance has not yet indicated the hour pointed to by the quicker revolution of the Indian hands. Perhaps it might not be amiss were we, when passing the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb outward bound, to put our own watches a little back, say to "Company" time.

W. GIFFORD PALGRAVE.

THE NEW EXPLOSIVE FOR SMALL ARMS.

NEVER, it may be safely said, were the arts of war more flourishing, or destructive inventions at a higher premium than now. It is doubtful whether such studies as astronomy, or even medicine, can truly boast of professors more profoundly versed in the arcana of science than those who are proud to enrol themselves as foremost in the pioneer band of military chemists. It is now hackneyed to allude to the current belief, that in the elaboration of destructive arts lies the true beginning of that universal peace in which international arbitration is to serve instead of war, and battle to be reduced to a mere logomachy of so many statesmen, constituting a court of final appeal. At any rate it now appears likely that, even in the present generation, it will be possible to estimate how far this theory is likely to obtain in practice; and in the great gun-cotton trials last week we have a distinct foreshadowing of a new epoch in warfare which *should* shortly prove too horrible to render conflict between civilized powers possible. We all know how far Professor Abel, the great chemist at the War Department has gone in the deadly utilization of gun-cotton as a substitute for gunpowder; but even he never attempted to show the practical application of the new explosive to small-arms. At Wimbledon, however, Mr. Panshon of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has apparently established the immense superiority of gun-cotton over gunpowder. In an experiment at the Butts, at the distance of 30 yards, 7 shots from a Henry breechloader at a deal target 15 inches, composed of inch boards, resulted as follows:—

1. Fifty grains of gun-cotton: bullet went clean through 15 boards, and flattened itself completely against the iron target behind.
2. Fifty grains of gunpowder: bullet stuck in twelfth board.
3. Fifty grains of gun-cotton: same result as shot No. 1.
4. Fifty grains of gun-cotton: same result as shots No. 1 and No. 3.
5. Fifty grains of gunpowder: bullet stuck in eleventh board.
6. Eight-four grains of gunpowder: bullet passed through the fifteen boards.
7. Fifty grains of gun-cotton: same result as shots 1, 3, and 4.

To all this it must be added that the gun-cotton is manufactured at a much less cost than gunpowder, that it is perfectly safe, does not explode if thrown into a fire, but simply burns away; may be beaten on an anvil with impunity; does not foul the weapon employed; reduces the recoil force very greatly; emits little or no smoke; and gives a report very inferior to that of an ordinary gunpowder charge. The penetrating powers of a small charge of gun-cotton are sufficiently shown by the table above, and there is full reason for thinking that Mr Panshon has found a substitute for gunpowder highly calculated to effect a complete revolution in modern warfare. We should mention, in conclusion, that the cartridges used in these interesting experiments were certified by Professor Valentine, of the Practical College of Chemistry, London.

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